Buy U. S. Victory Savings Bonds and Stamps

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.)

November 19, 1945. Vol. XXIV. No. 8.

1. Bali, East Indian Isle of Simple Folk, Shares Area's Unrest
2. Uncle Sam's Puerto Rican Citizens Seek Greater Independence
3. Mixed Nationalities Confuse Inner Mongolia Political Picture
4. Darwin, Australia's Sea Gate and Defense Key, Plans Expansion
5. South Africa's Diamond-Studded, Gold-Lined Land to Grow Rice

J. T. McGarvey

THIS UPPER-CLASS MONGOL GIRL'S NEARLY EXPRESSIONLESS FACE DEFIES THE ATTEMPT AT GAIETY OF HER GLITTERING HEADDRESS (Bulletin No. 3).

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic School Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Originally entered as second-class matter January 27, 1922; re-entered as of April 27, 1943, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. **Copyright, 1945, by National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.**

Bali, East Indian Isle of Simple Folk, Shares Area's Unrest

SPREAD of the Indonesian Nationalist movement from the large Island of Java to its smaller eastern neighbor, Bali, carried the seed of political unrest to an island long known for its idyllic peacefulness and simplicity.

Bali is a link in the great Netherlands Indies island chain that sweeps southeastward from Asia's Malay Peninsula almost to Australia. Except for the period of its Japanese occupation beginning in February, 1942, Bali has been under Netherlands rule since 1602. First the Netherlands East India Company administered it, and after the company's dissolution in 1798 the home government took over. Bali and Lombok, a near-by island, are handled as an administrative unit. Bali's prewar population was estimated at more than a million.

Sitting Dancers Need No Feet

The Balinese have many distinctions. By reputation the women are the slimmest and the pigs the fattest in all Malaysia. Priests weave traditional figures with their fingers when at prayer. Sitting dancers interpret the moods of the music with heads, hands, and arms. Babies are not permitted to crawl. Cremations are occasions for noisy revelry. Books are made of tree leaves.

About 90 miles long on an east-west axis, and roughly 55 miles wide at its widest, Bali has an area about matching that of Delaware. An island-long ridge of high mountains tilts streams to the fertile, populous southern plains. Tallest mountain is the volcanic Goenoeng Agoeng, the Peak of Bali, 10,300 feet high. Lakes have formed in several old craters. A disastrous earthquake shook the island in 1917. Rivers disappear in the dry season, and flood in rainy periods.

Coasts, for the most part, rise steeply from the sea, and offer few safe anchorages. Benoa, south-coast port and outlet for the inland town of Denpasar, provides the best haven. Buleleng, north-coast sea gate for the capital, Singaradja, is exposed to the fury of the west monsoon. Two main roads connect the north and the south coasts.

The climate is so mild that the islanders wear little clothing throughout the year. Rainfall is plentiful, and is made to serve agriculture through a system of reservoirs and irrigation canals (illustration, inside cover). The soil is fertile, and plants flourish.

Tigers, Wild Hogs, and Deer Roam Bali's "Wild West"

Balinese are masters of intensive farming. Three crops of rice a year are usual. Terraces for paddies rise from warm valley floors high up on the slopes of the hills—a hanging garden effect when seen from a distance. Sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, indigo, and cotton are grown in quantities. Coconut palms and tamarinds sway over island paths. Fruits in variety are staple produce. European vegetables are upland specialties.

Domestic animals include cattle, dogs, goats, and pigs. Tigers, wild hogs, and deer roam the island's western reaches, where Bali is separated from Java by a mile-wide strait.

The Balinese are of mingled East Indian and Javanese origin and mostly Hindu in religion. Men and women work in the fields, and share a fondness for feasts, ancient dramas, music, and dance spectacles. Since they are not Moslem, women never wear veils; usually they don blouses only when entering temples.

UMI

Associated Screen News, Ltd.

THE STEAMER OF THE WEST AND THE RICE PADDY OF THE EAST NEARLY MEET AS DIKED FIELDS IN BALI EXTEND TO THE SEA

The Balinese have developed a remarkable system of water use. A high central range pulls moisture from the clouds, but instead of letting it run wastefully to the sea, the islanders store it behind dams and distribute it by canals, bamboo pipes, rock tunnels, terraces, and dikes to progressively lower levels. Much of Bali is mountainous; so every acre of irrigable land must grow rice to feed the Delaware-size island's 1,000,000 people (Bulletin No. 1).

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

Uncle Sam's Puerto Rican Citizens Seek Greater Independence

PRESIDENT Truman's recent recommendations to Congress regarding a more liberal government for Puerto Rico indicate the political progress Uncle Sam's densely populated Caribbean island is making.

When Puerto Rico and the Philippines were ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898, Uncle Sam promised the Philippines eventual freedom. Puerto Rico was annexed with no such promise. Now, 47 years later, plans which may lead to full independence for both are scheduled for debate by the U. S. Congress.

Native island leaders are urging a new form of government for Puerto Rico. Some want full independence at once. Virtually all ask for a broader governing act to replace the Organic Act of 1917 which granted the island's people citizenship but limited their rights.

The Island Defends Panama Canal from a Distance

Seeking their full rights as United States citizens, the Puerto Ricans want to choose their own governor—now appointed from the continental United States by the President. This outland executive has the power to veto acts of the island's home-chosen legislature.

All the top officials, including five Supreme Court justices, are appointed by the President. Puerto Ricans 21 and over elect the members of their 19-man Senate and 39-man House, as well as their Resident Commissioner at Washington.

Puerto Rico, easternmost island of the Greater Antilles, is one of the pleasantest and most fertile of the West Indies. Roughly rectangular, it is 100 miles from its eastern coast, washed by Vieques Sound, to its western, on the Mona Passage. It is 35 miles wide from Atlantic on the north to Caribbean on the south. Mountains ridge its center.

Puerto Rico's position 1,000 miles northeast of the Panama Canal and 1,000 miles southeast of Miami gave it wartime importance in air and naval defense operations. Submarines infesting the shipping route between Europe and the Canal brought enemy action to the traditionally "palm-fringed" and peaceful isle which had been developing a tourist trade during the previous decade.

Although occasional hurricanes lash the island, bringing heavy rains, the climate is generally considered ideal. Average temperature in the hottest month is 79 degrees Fahrenheit and 73 degrees in the coolest. Frequent misty showers keep the foliage a vivid green. Bamboo trees border roads; palms, magnolias, and tree ferns as high as 20 feet grow in luxuriance in the Luquillo National Forest. Ebony, cedar, and sandalwood provide material from which native craftsmen fashion boxes, trays, and furniture. Royal Poinciana (the "flamboyant" to Puerto Ricans), violet tree, and African tulip tree paint the countryside with vivid color.

Rivers Race from Mountains to Sea

Volcanic mountains give the island a backbone reaching 4,398 feet in Los Picachos, the highest peak, and El Yunque, 3,484-foot summit in the Luquillo National Forest. Few rivers are navigable. Most of them are precipitous mountain streams plunging to the sea—potential water power, not shipping routes.

Puerto Rico's population has more than doubled under Uncle Sam's stewardship. It totals 1,869,000—almost 545 people to the square mile. As a result, labor is plentiful. The land is intensively farmed from the sea almost to the mountaintops.

The 1935 census reported three-fourths of the islanders as white; the rest

UMI

Their sarong-type skirts nearly reach the ground.

Women have many rights when they are married. They manage households and family finances, own wardrobes, jewelry, and utensils. Some have their own incomes from work outside the home. Men have title to houses, fields, implements, and cattle. They prize victorious fighting roosters next to their children.

Metalworking is an ancient craft, with gold and silver favored as materials. Building and sculpture (illustration, below) reach highest standards in temple art. Women are expert in the weaving of cotton and silk garments enriched with gold and silver thread. Pottery is artistically fashioned. Flowers and fruit are blended into temple offerings.

For its soap, crude hardware, and a small quantity of cloth and clothing, Bali normally depends on imports handled by Chinese and Netherlands traders. Cattle, hides, horns, and pigs are shipped out.

The Balinese cling to old customs. It was the "Tawan Karang" or "shore right" which finally led to fighting between Netherlanders from Java and Balinese princes. Bali's people had long believed that they had the right to plunder any foreign ship which went ashore on Bali or was in distress in its waters. As late as 1904 this "right" was practiced in defiance of the Netherlands Government.

Note: Bali is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Southeast Asia. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

See also "Bali and Points East," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1939*; and "Artist Adventures on the Island of Bali," March, 1928. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.*)

Bulletin No. 1, November 19, 1945.

Burton Holmes

A KOEBOETAMBAHAN TEMPLE WALL IMMORTALIZES A BALINESE BICYCLIST

On this soft stone the "record of the ages" does not endure, as bas-relief figures weather off. Thus ancient cultural subjects have been sometimes replaced by incongruous modern carvings. Another such scene shows a mechanic working on an automobile full of Arabs.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

Mixed Nationalities Confuse Inner Mongolia Political Picture

LATEST reports hint that Inner Mongolia, long a Chinese dependency just outside the Great Wall of China, may follow the lead of Outer Mongolia and set up a communist-type independent government. Wanchuan (Kalgan), metropolis of Inner Mongolia, 100 miles northwest of Peiping, has been occupied by the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army, and is in effect a capital of communist-leaning territories of northern China and adjacent lands.

Inner Mongolia, southeastern third of a vast region once known simply as Mongolia, is separated by the nearly uninhabitable wastes of the Gobi from Outer Mongolia. Composed of the provinces of Chahar, Suiyuan, and Ningsia, Inner Mongolia is five times as large as New England but by recent estimates supports only 60 per cent as many people.

Hwang River Irrigates Fertile Valley amid Sparse Grasslands

Part of the great desert blotch which sears the face of Asia from Afghanistan to Manchuria, Inner Mongolia has a meager rainfall which varies from a yearly average of 15 inches in the south to eight inches along the Gobi frontier. A continental, low-humidity type of climate produces there some of the world's greatest climatic extremes—summer temperatures as high as 100 degrees and winter cold as low as 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. A thin blanket of snow covers the winter ground, and provides added moisture for spring grass.

The land itself is rolling, with occasional flat, wind-swept plains which merge northward into the desert reaches of the Gobi. The average elevation is about a mile above sea level. High winds have carved grotesque cliffs and swept countless tons of loess, the yellowish-brown topsoil of the area, southward across the Great Wall into China. Buddhist monasteries dot the landscape (illustration, next page).

The mighty Hwang (Yellow) River makes a wide-sweeping northward loop through western Inner Mongolia. In Ningsia Province its water irrigates a fertile ribbon of valley through numerous canals, some of which date back to the second century before Christ. Marco Polo explored this "big bend" on his travels across Asia in the 13th century.

China's Great Wall, built over 2,000 years ago to protect north China from warlike Mongols and to stabilize the frontier between nomad and farmer, failed to do either. Genghis Khan (1162?-1227) and his Mongol hordes crossed the wall and carved out an empire centered in China. Under his grandson, the fabulous Kublai Khan of Marco Polo's day, the Mongol lands stretched from Poland to the Pacific and from India to the Arctic.

Grass Is Mongols' Indirect Staff of Life

Recent years have witnessed a reversal of history, for a peaceful northward "invasion" of Inner Mongolia by Chinese farmers has been taking place. Of the estimated 5,000,000 population, about 4,000,000 are Chinese. They farm the better-watered areas or live as merchants in the few towns like Wanchuan, Chahar Province's meeting place of railroad and caravan routes that has reportedly grown to 130,000 inhabitants. Chinese farms produce mainly wheat, millet, beans, buckwheat, and oats.

The Mongols, divided into tribes called "khans" or "banners" and ruled by hereditary leaders, roam the wide grasslands in a constant search for new pastur-

UMI

Negroes, or of mixed blood—descendants of Europeans, Africans, and the Indians living on the island when Columbus came. Spanish is generally spoken, although English is taught in the schools and is common in business and government.

Columbus discovered the island known to the Indians as Boriquén—or (Spanish) Borinquen—on his second voyage, in 1493. He named it San Juan Bautista in honor of the heir to the throne of Castile. It is the only territory under the Stars and Stripes on which the accredited discoverer of the New World set foot.

Ponce de León was first governor of the island. He discovered the Bay of San Juan, establishing the village of Caparra on its south shore. Ten years later (1519) the settlement was moved across to the 2½-mile island which shuts in the bay from the Atlantic. In 1521, as San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico (rich port), the town became capital of the island. The name was divided up between city and island, the former being known as San Juan, the latter as Puerto Rico.

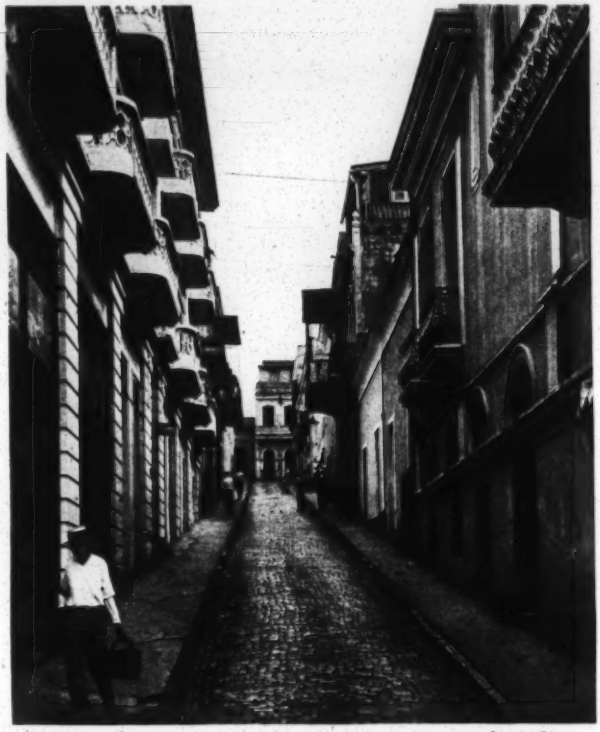
San Juan is the oldest capital city to fly the United States flag. From its modern rose-colored customhouse at the harbor's edge to the massive walls of ancient Fort San Cristóbal on the heights overlooking the Atlantic, it is a city of dramatic contrasts. Across narrow cobbled streets (illustration, below) old buildings nearly touch wrought-iron balcony rails. Buses and streetcars pass in the heart of the business section with mere inches of clearance.

El Morro, 16th century Spanish fortress, dominates the headland east of the harbor entrance. South along the sea wall rise Casa Blanca, built for Ponce de León in 1523, now home of the commander of the U. S. Army's Puerto Rican Department; and La Fortaleza, governor's residence, built in 1533.

Modern buildings include the marble capitol, the School of Tropical Medicine, the Insular Library, and the Y.M.C.A.

Sugar is the chief industry. Prewar production was a million tons a year. Needlework ranked second. It was carried on by women, 70 per cent of them in the homes, the remainder in factories.

Coffee growing declined after several disastrous hurricanes. Livestock was not raised commercially after expanding sugar plantations took most of the pasture land.



Jacob Gayer

OLD SPANISH DOORWAYS CLIMB A NEW WORLD STREET

Arched doorways of thickwalled houses, built by Puerto Rico's founders for coolness in a tropic land, open directly on a narrow San Juan street. Window shutters bar the blazing sun, while breezes from sea and mountains slip between the slanting chinks.

Note: Puerto Rico appears on the Map of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

See also, "Puerto Rico: Watchdog of the Caribbean," in the December, 1939, issue of the *Magazine*.

Bulletin No. 2, November 19, 1945.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

Darwin, Australia's Sea Gate and Defense Key, Plans Expansion

DARWIN, near-isolated capital of Australia's Northern Territory, is beginning a long siege of growing pains as it launches a plan to expand from its small-town status to a city ten times its present size. Practically devastated by Japanese bombs, Darwin was the first town in Australia to hear the whine of Zeros and feel the impact of explosives.

Until February, 1942, when the first attack came, Darwin was a sleepy tropical settlement that did not realize its potential importance as a corner of the British naval triangle whose two other points are Hong Kong and Singapore. Situated on the northern coast of Australia, it faces, across the Timor Sea, the Portuguese-Netherlands island of Timor and the long chain of the Netherlands Indies. Across the Arafura Sea to the northeast lies New Guinea.

Rail-Highway Route Joins Base to Rest of Australia

The tiny military post was slow in expanding before World War II because it had to depend for supplies and men on Sydney, 1,950 miles to the southeast. The overland distance between the two communities—through bush and desert—is 2,500 miles. Military necessity in 1940 produced a 335-mile highway—Australia's Burma Road—through the wilderness to connect railheads at Birdum and Alice Springs, geographical center of Australia. This highway closed the gap in the continent's only north-south transport route. From Alice Springs a three-foot, six-inch gauge, 1,000-mile-long railroad extends to Adelaide on the south coast, with connections to Sydney and Melbourne. From Birdum to Darwin a 315-mile rail line of the same gauge had been built in 1929.

Darwin, only 900 miles south of the Equator, has a latitude comparable to that of Lima, Peru. Nine months of the year the climate is hot and humid, fostering the growth of colorful trees and shrubs—bougainvillea, bird-of-paradise, frangipani, poinciana, and mangrove. Heat and humidity are also favorable to termites (white ants), which build mounds 12 feet high (illustration, next page). Natives call the mounds "magnetic" because their thin edges invariably point north and south. Houses are built on concrete pillars to escape termites, reptiles, and animals.

Named in 1839 for the evolution theorist, Charles Darwin, the town of Darwin did not materialize until 1869 when streets were laid on the flat plain atop a 70-foot cliff overlooking a good harbor. Later, Darwin became a cable terminus, and in 1919 built an airport after the landing of Captain Ross Smith who made the first flight from England to Australia.

It is estimated that more than 43 racial strains were represented among Darwin's 2,000 prewar inhabitants. Streets were filled with fierce bushmen, white Australian traders, European adventurers, fuzzy-headed Fijians, Chinese coolies and merchants, Japanese pearl divers, and a variety of half-castes.

Music of Corroborees Mingled with Radio Jazz

This polyglot populace managed to build a hospital and a school, and to install a power and water system. When steamers docked the townsfolk obtained fresh fruits, vegetables, and tobacco. Occasionally an airplane arrived and prisoners were turned out of jail to clear the field of horses and goats for the landing.

At night natives who had worked all day in the town went back to their com-

UMI

age. Grass is indirectly their staff of life, for the sheep, horses, camels, and cattle which feed on the grass are the nomad's sole support. Milk, butter, and cheese are the chief foods of his unbalanced diet. Animals provide food, clothing, transportation, bartering power, and fuel. The importance of grass is seen in a favorite greeting: "Is the pasturage with you rich and abundant?"

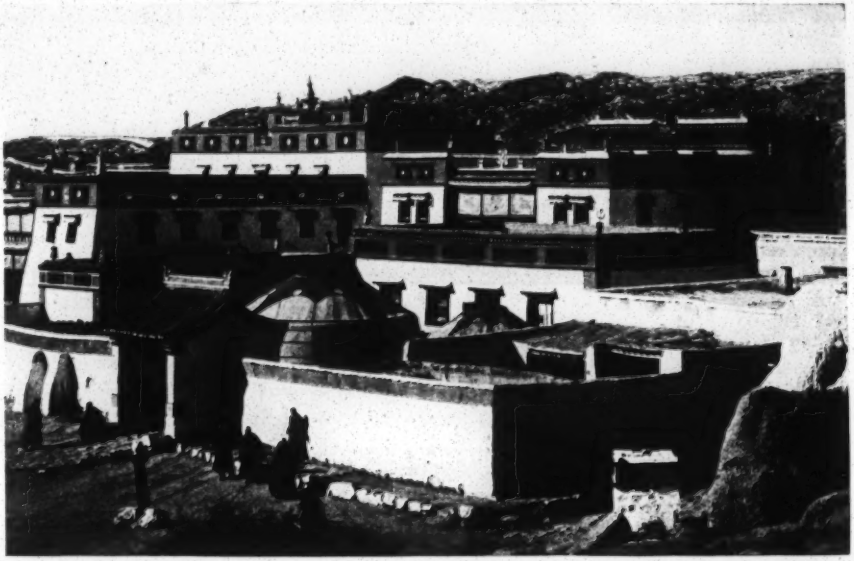
This close-to-nature life, hardly changed in centuries, has bred a hardy race of great endurance. Although he has lost most of his warlike spirit, the Mongol retains his identity of tongue and race. His real home is his pony, and horsemanship and marksmanship are the most valued abilities. Women wear their hair in winglike clay-plastered arcs and are fond of ornaments (illustration, cover).

After the Mongol empire fell apart the tribes split into three main groups, those of Outer and Inner Mongolia and those of what is now Sinkiang to the west. In the 1600's, Manchu power grew, and overcame the eastern Mongols. Using Mongol cavalry, the Manchus swept southward from Manchuria, conquered China, and ruled there until overthrown by a revolution in 1912. Toward the Mongols they followed a "divide and rule" policy while accepting their allegiance.

Inner Mongolia under the Chinese Republic has been considered a Chinese dependency, while Outer Mongolia has long been under Soviet influence. In 1938 Japanese soldiers invaded Chahar and Suiyuan provinces, and set up a puppet government as a buffer against the Soviet Union. With the removal of the Japanese threat, Mongols reportedly yearn for independence, and contend that with the downfall of the Manchu dynasty their allegiance to China was ended. But the picture has been complicated by the infiltration of Chinese farmers and merchants who now comprise the majority of the population.

Note: Inner Mongolia is shown on the Society's Map of Asia and Adjacent Areas. See also "Explorations in the Gobi Desert," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1933; and "The Desert Road to Turkestan," June, 1929; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 12, 1945, "Outer Mongolia Breaks Its Last Slim Tie with China."

Bulletin No. 3, November 19, 1945.



Maynard Owen Williams

JAMES HILTON'S SHANGRI-LA? NO, INNER MONGOLIA'S SHARAMUREN LAMASERY

Lama colonies of this type may have inspired the author of *Lost Horizon*. These buildings, with gleaming white walls set off by red, gold, and black trim, are temples. The round, tent-like felt yurts in the courtyard provide living quarters. Lamaism is Buddhism modified by local beliefs. Traditionally the eldest son in each family becomes a monk.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)
General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

South Africa's Diamond-Studded, Gold-Lined Land to Grow Rice

THE Union of South Africa has announced plans for becoming an important rice producer. Normally, the country each year imported more than a million dollars' worth of rice from India and Burma. Experimental fields have shown a larger yield per acre than either India or Burma average.

Rice has been grown in other parts of Africa since the seventh century, having been introduced at that time on the east coast by the Arabs. It is now raised in a dozen African countries, but not in the extreme south.

Diamonds Serve Industry as Well as Vanity

The Union of South Africa lies in an area south of the Equator comparable to that between Key West, Florida, and Charlotte, North Carolina, in the Northern Hemisphere. The African zone has a greater variety of climate, however, than its counterpart in North America because much of the South African interior is a plateau rising more than 4,000 feet. This diverse climate favors a wide range of agricultural products.

South Africa also has an extensive livestock industry. Normally, the country every year shipped millions of hides and skins, and many million pounds of wool to the United States.

The most valuable export shipments were from South Africa's mines. Since the discovery of diamonds in 1871, South Africa has produced a total of more than two billion dollars' worth of diamonds. Shipments to the United States have exceeded twenty million dollars' worth in a year, mostly uncut stones. A large part of the diamond import was used not for vanity, but in industry—for drilling, polishing, and making hard-cutting tools. Industrial imports also included diamond dust.

In the past sixty years, South Africa's gold output totaled several billion dollars. Before the war a highly organized and mechanized industry was producing as much as 300 tons of gold a year. The particles of gold mined are so small as to be hardly visible, and are distributed through rock that must be crushed. It takes 125,000 tons of rock to yield a ton of gold.

The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley, near the center of the Union, and of gold on the Witwatersrand, near Johannesburg, stimulated the building of thousands of miles of railroads and motor roads to expedite the handling of South Africa's foreign trade. This commerce had reached a yearly total of more than a billion dollars.

Capetown Grew from Seaside Garden

In prewar days the United States was second only to the British Empire in trade with South Africa. United States imports included copper, chrome, tungsten, lead, manganese, and other ores. In 1940 Americans ordered 2,000,000 pounds of lobster tails, ice-packed for shipping 7,810 miles to New York City. These rock or Cape spiny lobsters are really sea crawfish, lacking the big pincers of the lobster.

The Union of South Africa is a dominion within the British Commonwealth. It spreads over the southern end of the African continent with an area nearly one-sixth as great as that of continental United States, and has a population of 9,500,000, including 2,000,000 Europeans and 6,500,000 Bantu natives.

Through the South African port of Capetown, at Africa's tip (illustration,

UMI

pounds at its edge. Shrill music of their corroborees (dances) mingled with radios playing jazz, Chinese one-stringed fiddles, a babel of tongues and animal cries. On Saturday afternoons, most residents of Darwin went to the football game or to the one motion picture theater where they bought potato chips from Chinese venders, hissed the villain, and cheered the hero.

Darwin's Main Street looked like Main Street in America's South or Southwest. There were a hotel, gasoline station, and numerous clapboard buildings housing stores and restaurants. Structures of modern architecture were scarce. Few signs of industry and enterprise could be found.

But with the first threat of air raids, Australia's budding Singapore was quickly transformed into a battle station. All civilians not engaged in a direct war activity were evacuated. Night and day, British lorries and American tanks and trucks hummed through the streets. New docks were built to receive ships bringing supplies and fighting men. Antiaircraft guns poked their noses skyward.

Now Australia is planning improvements not only for Darwin, but for the entire Northern Territory which consists of 523,000 square miles. Sheep and cattle raising are to be encouraged; land is to be irrigated and fenced. Darwin, with its new airdromes, harbor works, and new government buildings, will continue on a larger scale its dual responsibility as a capital and military center.

Note: Darwin may be located on the Society's Map of Southeast Asia and Pacific Islands. For additional information, see "Life in Dauntless Darwin," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1942.

Bulletin No. 4, November 19, 1945.

Howell Walker

LIKE HEADSTONES IN A GIANT'S GRAVEYARD RISE DARWIN'S ANTHILLS

The immediate hinterland of Australia's Northern Territory capital is as flat as a football field. Comparatively sparse-growing jungle surrounds grassy islands. Here an Aussie soldier surveys Darwin's miniature "Garden of the Gods." These slablike mounds, made by termites with a sense of direction, always point north and south.

below), came immigrants from many countries. In 1652 Jan van Riebeek, a surgeon of the Netherlands East India Company, established a small colony there to grow vegetables for scurvy-harried sailors on the company's ships in Oriental trade. The city was nicknamed "Tavern of the Seas."

The streets of Capetown now have a cosmopolitan coloring. There are many red-fezzed Malayan men and their veiled womenfolk who came from the Netherlands Indies. Capetown has thirty mosques for its 30,000 Moslem Malays. There also are native blacks, as well as descendants of Netherlanders, French Huguenot refugees, and British settlers. Johannesburg, with more than a quarter-million European residents, is the largest city of the Union.

The Union was enacted into being by the British Parliament in 1909, following the Boer War, 1899-1902. The war climaxed a series of misunderstandings and incidents between Cecil Rhodes and British officials on one side, and the Boers (Dutch farmers) of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic on the other. Pretoria, northeast of Johannesburg in the Transvaal, is the Union's seat of government, but the legislature meets at Capetown.

Note: The Union of South Africa appears on the Society's Map of Africa.

For further information, see "British Commonwealth of Nations," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1943*; "Cities That Gold and Diamonds Built," December, 1942; and "Busy Corner—the Cape of Good Hope," August, 1942.

Bulletin No. 5, November 19, 1945.

J. P. de Smidt

LION'S HEAD REARS FROM THE SEA BELOW A CABLE CAR NEARING TABLE MOUNTAIN'S 3,550-FOOT SUMMIT

Capetown's setting, with its curving shore lines and enclosing mountains, is reminiscent of Rio de Janeiro. Below Lion's Head is Sea Point, a suburb of Capetown, which lies to the right of this view. Table Mountain, a flat-topped ridge, rises behind the city like a backdrop. The Cape of Good Hope, South Africa's tip, splits the seas 30 miles to the left.